gentlemen, you should no lor ger instatupon the accessity of adopting it, nor on its superior certainty and speed.

You alse e that the Ferry is unprobtable and expensiva, do but neither in your answer, nor is any at your reports, do you give any details respecting it. You do not state how you give any details respecting it. You do not state how you apportion the expenses of your Road and Ferry. You do not state what we are informed is the fact, that amounts are charged to the Ferry, which have not the remutest consection with it. You do not state what we are assured is true, that the portion of your Road east of Sufferns, including the River which you have thus partially abandoned and are preparing, we fear, wholly to absund on the seem more productive than any other equal portion of your route.

But if the Ferry which have not the remutest considered in the productive than any other equal portion of year route.

But if the Ferry which have not the remutest consecution with it. You do not state what we are assured is grounds the result has no political bearing. Jas. Sioan has been reelected Chairman of the Board of Commissioners (the Council) and other officers same last year.

year route.

But if the Ferry has been as expensive as you allege, the canses must have existed in its injudicious management, and we understand there are parties now ready, prent, and we understand there are parties now ready, prepared with abundant security for abe failineat of their prepared with abundant security for abe failineat of their sentracts, to convey your passengers from Plermont to sontracts, to convey your passengers from Plermont to New York in Souts of the first class, far superior in accommodation and comfort to any you have used and with a greater average speed, and to give you a premium for the privilege.

sommodation and comfort to any you a premium for a greater average speed, and to give you a premium for the privilega.

But let as admit the River route to be objectionable, But let as admit the River route to be objectionable, and the privilega.

But let as admit the River route to be objectionable, and the state of the Mersey, mention, of crossing a corner of the State of New Mersey, mention, of crossing a corner of the State of New Mersey, mention, of crossing a corner of the State of New Mersey, mention, of crossing of the outer states, insisting upon the necessity and propriety of allowing you to stop at Sufferin, and of allowing passentations and facilities of taking that route, if they preferred it, we insisted that it was not justice to us, to the State and to the City of New York, that, unless compelled by irresistible necessity, you should not be allowed to assand on your chartered route. We hashed upon a connection with the Hudson River within the bounds of this State. We asserted that you never had run via Rocaland County to New York, as rivals to the Jersey route.

We asserted that you appeared to have avoided all connection with Westchester County, though clearly intended by your Charter, with an apparent anxiety for which we could not account. And your anxiety leaves us in the same perplexity. On this point (which we most strongly insisted on, which we suggested as obviating all your supposed difficulties, and all your alleged necessity for the gross wrong you have done us) your whole voluminous answer an afford but one poor paragraph of ten lines. It is as a ferry from Plermont with the Hudson River Railroad.

Ferry from Plermont with the Hudson River Railroad.

follows:

"The address speaks of the advantages of connecting by a Ferry from Piermoni with the Hudson River Railrost. This we should gladly have done, had it held out the advantages of the other route. It may be a sufficient answer to this negociation to say that passengers by way of Ramapo Railroad can be landed in the City in as short a time as they could be landed on the eastern shore of the Hudson River, opposite Piermoni, and reloaded with their baypage on the cure of the Hudson River Railroad, where they would be twenty-four miles distint from Duanest, from whence we take and land our passengers."

four miles distruct from Duane-st., from whence we take and land our passenger."

Now this, gentlemen, is a positive assertion on a subject you have never tried. You surely could not have looked into the matter before you ventured to make it. Let us rain appeal to figures and to facts.

The routes both commence at Sufferns and terminate at The routes for New York. The one consistent The routes both commence at Sufferns and terminate at Dashe-st, in the City of New-York. The one consistent with your charter, through our County, creasing the river at Piermont, and so via the Budson River Railroad to Danest, and the other through New-Jersey, by ferry from Jersey City. The distances on each are as follows: Miles.

Here, then, we have a difference of, at the utmost, I miles. As the route on the Hudson River Raifcood can rue at the rate of thirty miles per hour, this difference distance would make a difference in time between you haverite route and that you so anxiously avoid, of twee

minutes.

But let us examine more fully the question of comparative time. We assert that your trains can run the route between Sufferns and Piermont in thirty-five minutes, and that it has been done in less. Let us then take your time from Sufferns be Piermont as forty minutes, which we believe agrees with your own time tables. The distance between Dearman on the Hadaon River Railroad and Duane-at is daily performed, we understand in seventy-two minutes, including the Hudson River Railroad and Duancest. is daily performed, we understand, in seventy-two minutes, including 5 or 6 stoppages; and we are informed that the running time, excluding most of innes stoppages, should not exceed 60 minutes at the utmost. This gives from Suffernit to Duancest, exclusive of the ferry from Piermont to Dearman, a running time of one hundred minutes. Since your fraternization with the Jersey people, they have issued a time table, dated February 10, 1851, in which they allow sevenity minutes for the passage on that route from Sufferns to Jers of the passage on that route from Sufferns to Jers of the passage on that route from Sufferns to Jers of the passage on that route from Sufferns to Jers of the passage on that route from Sufferns to Jers of the passage on that route from Sufferns to Jers of the passage on that route from Sufferns to Jers of the passage on that route from Sufferns to Jers of the passage of the p

Total 100 "

Sufferns to Jersey City 70 minutes. Difference of time 30 minutes. The have not, in the above statements taken notice of the respective ferries, nor of the transfers of baggage, but it is sufficient to observe that the baggage requires to be transferred an equal humber of times on both routes, viz. On the Jersey route, from the Erle to the Ramapo cars at Sufferns, and then again at Jersey City and Duane at. On the Hudson River route at Fiernont, Dearman and Duane-at. Observe, also, that the distance of ferriage is less at Piermont than at Jersey City. And we speak from positive anowledge when we assert that the communication be-

mont than at Jerrey City. And we speak from positive hnowledge when we assert that the communication hetween Piermout and Dearman can be maintained with as much, and in the winter months especially, greater certains, and perfect that their perfect that passenger and their hard power attaining, and the opinions of sclearific Engineers well acquainted with the two routes, assert that passengers and their baggage can be landed, via Piermont and the Hudson River Railroad, at Thirty-first-st. In the City of New-York, sooner than they can be by the have fully proved by undeniable statistics the opinion expressed in our address, that the difference in time between the two routes terminating at Duane-st, would not exceed

shelf hour.

And now to cookinde. Who can for a moment doubt but that if the route of the Eric Road were now for the first time to be fixed by the Legislature or by any number of competent individuals of this State, free from foreign and selfah influences, it would be fixed and guarded just as it.

competent individuals of this State, free from foreign and solish influences, it would be fixed and guarded just as it is now by the Charter and subsequent Acts in relation to it. Who can for a moment doubt that the Legislature would be struck with astoolshment if applied to for a donation from our State Treasury of three millions to any road having even its passeng or terminus in the State of New-Jersey.

And yet you, Gentlement, having (as you suppose) secured that donation, appear to thing it highly unjust that you should be prevented from diverging with your passengers into that State. You are indignant "that clitzens living in another part of the State should ask to interfere between you and the interests of your citizens." One of your number resides at least as remotely from the City of New-York as we do but distant as we all may be, we respectfully submit, as stated in our address, that our interests and those of the New-York clitzens are identical. That although few of us have "some millions of real estate" we, as well as they, are tax payers, and, as such, have an interest, however small, in the Eric Road, a right, however humbles, to complain, when its benefits are wantonly and recklessly torn from us to be conferred on another State. And to ask that the conditions upon which the State donations have been made, should be strictly fainfied, as well in respect to the route of the Road, as to the mode in which the bonds constituting those donations have been made, should be strictly fainfied, as well in respect to the route of the Road, as to the mode in which the bonds constituting those donation shave been made, should be strictly fainfied, as well in respect to the route of the Road, as to the mode in which the bonds constituting those donation shave been faint the Legislature may inquire into these matters before the period arrives when those donations become absolute.

Date Rockland County, Feb. 23, 1851.

Dated Rockland County, Feb. 28, 1851.
C. P. HOFFMAN, Chairman of the Committee.

New-York Town Elections. Sullivan Co .- The election in the Town of Mamakating has resulted in the election of Alex Graham (Whig) Supervisor, by 80 majority. The whole Whig ticket elected.

More Charter Elections. NEW-BEDFORD, MASS .- The Whigs have made a clean sweep, reflecting Hon. Abraham H. Howland Mayor of the city by a vote of 820 to 76 Opp. On Aldermen the highest Whig vote was 880 to to 504 Opp. The 6 Aldermen, 24 Councilmen, 19 Members of the School Committee, 6 Assessors,

and 5 out of the 6 Overseers of the Poor are all Whigs, beside the local officers in the 6 Wards, 1 Warden and 3 Inspectors in each Ward. A most auspicious result. In CHELSEA, Mass. the 5 Selectmen chosen; the

Treasurer and Town Clerk were all on the Firemen's Ticket, which succeeded throughout. In AMHERST, Mass, the Whigs are successful

likewise in Ashfield, Worthington and Danvers, In Salem no opposition of consequence was given to the Whig ticket, which was entirely successfall. David Pingree (Whig) being chosen to suc. ceed Silabee, who declined a re-election. The four Wards all Whig; Common Council, Aldermen and Ward officers, all Whig.

WORCESTER, MASS .- No less than six different tickets were in the field for Mayor, the vote sulting as follows: Bacon, (F. S.) 1,134; Isaac I vis, (Coalition Opp.) 466; Lazell, (on the F. S. "Citizen's Ticket,") 160; Thurber, (Young Men's candidate, supported by some of the Free Soilers and Opp.) 420; and scattering, 14. Last year, Chapin (F. S) had 1,068 votes, and Bacon, this year, gains 66. As all the Tickets were of a Free llish character, no reliable test was made on the

Slavery issues of the day. Mr. Rice (Coalition Representative in the Legislature) is elected Moderator and Chairman of the Selectmen of BROOKFIELD, an Opposition town. It appears the Senatorial question was the issue here.

In STRACUSE, N. Y. March 4, Moses D. Burnet (Opp.) was chosen Mayor over Harvey Sheldon, (Whig.) and the Temperance and Liberty Party tickets. Justice of the Peace, Richard Wool worth, (Whig;) Overseers of the Poor, Harvey Dallman and Ralph R. Phelps, (both Whigs.) Board of Al.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE -The monthly meeting of this body was held Tuesday afternoon.-No business of public importance was transacted -the Committees on the creation of a Tribunal of Commerce, and other interesting subjects not being prepared to report. Russell Sturgis, Esq. was elected a member of the Chamber, and David Ogden, a member of the Arbitration Committee, in place of Benjamin H. Field, whose term of service had expired. Messrs. M. Trimble, Joshua L. Pope, Jacob T. Merritt, and Patrick Strachan were proposed as Members of the Chamber.

HASTERN DISPENSARY .- The following is the monthly report of the managers of the Eastern

The whole number of prescriptions put up during the month was 3,228. The largest number in one day was 181; the smallest in one day, 85; and the average per day, 133.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.—It seems that the new Commissioner of Patenta is not EDWARD CURTIS of New-York, but GEORGE CURTIS of Boston.

KENTUCKY .- Samuel Carpenter is announced a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge in the VIIth Judicial District of this State. Hon. John L. Bridges is a candidate for the same office in

Thomas A. Berryman, Esq. of Owen, is a candidate for Judge of the Eighth Judicial District of this State.

Robert Blain, Jr., is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in the Fifth Judicial District. Dr. Joseph A. Thompson of Mercer is a caudidate for President of the Board of Internal Im-

provement.

CANADA.

The Fugitive Slave Law-and "The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada"-The License Question-Montresl and Lachine Railroad-The Coasting Trade-The New Tariff of Costs, &c. Correspondence of The Tribune.

TORONTO, C. W. Thursday, Feb. 27. A large Anti-Slavery Meeting, called by the Mayor in compliance with a requisition of several inhabitants, was held last night in the City Hall. The large room was densely crowded, and many had to go away, being unable to obtain admittance. Amongst the speakers were Ministers of nearly every denomination, associated with laymen. I believe it is quite correct to say that this movement has sprung out of the operation of the Fugitive Slave law, and the consequent rush of fugitives to these shores. It is felt that the circumstances of our furnishing an asylum for these fugitives, gives us a right to have something to say in the matter: the right to denounce the injustice of Slavery and, to afford some substantial proofs of sympathies to its victims. An Association was organized, under the name of "The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada." Much enthusiasm was manifested, and speaking was

enthusiam was manifested, and speaking was generally very effective.

The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting: moved by Rev. Mr. McClure, seconded by Rev. Mr. Esson.

Ist—That Savery, that is, the wanton and forcible bringing into bondage, and retaining indefinitely in that state, of rational beings, is an outrage on the laws of humanity and of the Bhile; and that the continued existence of the practice on this Continent is just cause of grief, and does added our best exertions, by all lawful and practical means, for its extinction.

It was moved by Rev. Dr. Willis, seconded by

Mr. Poter Brown and carried:—
ind-That, entertaining the feelings of brethren and
friends to the inhabitants of the neighboring States, (in the at part united to us by a common origin and co guage,) and, disclaiming all destre to infermeddle officious y with their internal affairs, we feel we but take the privilege of our common humanity in asserting that the Sia enforced under their laws is not to be confounded ordinary oppression however severe, either political or demestic, civil, military or naval; it is the forced servi-tude, in perpetuity, of the helpices, poor, unaccuses, untried and uncondemned; imposed on them by a power which they cannot resist, imported by laws in which they have they cannot resist, supported by laws in which was the no voice. These laws are grievously aggravated by the Fuglitice Stave Bill—are at open variance with the best interests of man, as endowed by our Great Greator with the privilege of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."—privileges and rights always inallenable, except when forfested by crime charged and proved.

—privileges and rights always indicators, except when to feited by crime charged and proved.

It was moved by Rev. Mr. Lillie, seconded by Rev. Mr. Roaf and carried:

Std.—That this meeting heartly bids God-speed to the noble and ever-increasing band of Christians and Patricus in the United States—the truest friends, in this particular, of their country—who publicly plead without fear or favor, the cause of their renslaved follow-subjects, by all constitutional and Christian means, pursuing this object with singleness of aim, and not mixing it up with ulterior and irrelevant designs.

It was moved by Mr. Plummer, seconded by

It was moved by Mr. Plummer, seconded by Rev. Mr. Geikie and carried:

4th.—That a Society be now formed, to be called "the Anti-Slavery Society of Ganada." the ebject of which shall be to aid in the extinction of Slavery all over the world, by means exclusively lawfur and peaceable, moral and religious, such as the diffusing of us-ful information and argument, by tracts, newspapers, lectures, and correspondence, and by manifesting sympathy with the houseless and homeless victims of Slavery flying to our soil.

It was moved by Capt. Stuart, seconded by Mr.

J. Slover and carried.

ort, and carried:

T. J. Short, and carried:

5th.—That a Committee, now to be named, shall be appointed, with suitable officers, who shall conduct the business of the Society, have power to make by-laws and skall meet on an early day for that purpose—three to be a quorum.

Office bearers and a general Committee were then appointed. A vote of thanks was given to

the Mayor for having presided over the meeting.

There is a class of our population, but what proportion of the whole is difficult to say, who avow their entire want of sympathy with the movement. The question of slavery, existing in other countries, they say, is wholly beyond our jurisdiction. I believe the Government has no sympathy with the movement, but rather regrets that it has been set afoot.

The license question is now attracting great attention, and much practical action is being taken upon it, throughout Western Canada. By a law passed last Session, every municipality is vested with complete control over licenses. They fix the rates of license, decide what amount of accommodation every tavern keeper shall have for travelers; or they may withhold licenses altogether, if they think proper. Every where the municipalities are adopting regulations that will have the effect of many time. have the effect of materially decreasing the number of places where intoxicating drinks are sold In this city the number has been directly fixed by law at 200, being an excision of over 150 ta-verns at one stroke. The same thing is being done by indirect means in nearly every munici-pality of Upper Canada.

The surveyors on the Toronto and Lake Huron

ailway have commenced operations.

The net receipts on the Montreal and Lachine

Railroad for 1850 amounted to 814,272 against \$10,000 in 1849, being an increase of 40 per cent. A dispatch from Earl Grey states that the Imperial Government refuse to throw open the coasting trade of these Provinces to foreign vessels till the question of reciprocity of trade with the United States has been determined. In this

there is at least a show of retaliation

An action brought to test the validity of the new tariff of costs, which caused the lawyers to strike some time ago, has just been decided at Quebec. The action was brought against the Sheriff of the District of Quebec for the sum of three-fourths paid under protest as costs under the new tariff. The decision was in favor of the

SOUTH CAROLINA U. S. SENATORS. - It is stated that Mr. Rhett has expressed his determination to resign his seat, and that Mr. Butler, his colleague, has also stated that he will not come back any more. By the census just taken, it appears, too, that South Carolina will lose two members of Congress. That can't be set down to Northern

dustice, ertainly. [Pail Inq. The Difference.—In Europe, people takes their hats to great men; in America, great men take off their hats to the people. Tribune's Special Dispatches. Fugltive Slave Law in Marshfield.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 5. The citizens of the town of Marshfield, the lace of Daniel Webster's residence, adopted, at their late town meeting, held day before yesterday. March 3, a preamble and series of resolutions, by a vote of 120 to 34, pronouncing the Fugitive Slave act unconstitutional. They say it is so, in that, among others, it violates that provision of the Constitution, which declares that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed; that which declares that no man shall be deprived of life or liberty without due process of law; and that men charged with crime or whose interests are at stake in suits at common law involving a sum equal to \$20 shall be entitled to trial by Jury. Further, they declare that this act is utterly repugnant to our moral sense, a disgrace to the civilization of the age, and clearly at variance with the whole spirit of the Christian faith.

The resolutions are very strong. They maintain that until we are prepared to requdiate the principles of the Declaration of Independence and abjure all idea of justice and humanity, we can ren. der no voluntary obedience to this act. The second resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That while we love and defend the Union that secures the objects for which this was said to be established, we are not to be deterred by any threats of disunion, or by any fear of evils, immediate or remote, present or future, from using all just and lawful means to aid and assist those who have the manliness and courage to escape from the prison bouseof bondage.

The third and fourth declare that while they desire liberty for themselves, and retain a spark of the spirit which led the Pilgrims across the Ocean, while they remember the golden rule and recognize the obligations of charity, and love, and good will, their homes shall be open to welcome the hunted fugitive as he passes their doors, in his flight from the national blood hounds who are baying on his track.

They commend to every fagitive from Slavery the glorious sentiment of Patrick Henry-" Give me liberty or give me death." The preamble and resolutions were ordered to be entered upon the public official records of the

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribane.

Elections in Otsego County.

FORT PLAINS, Wednesday, March 5.
The Election in the town of Otsego has given the Free Soil ticket an average majority of Utlea City Election. - Majorifles

Mayor—Hinman, (Opp.) 600 majority.

Recorder—Clark, (Whig.) 129.

Treasurer—Kellogg, (Whig.) 176.
City Attorney—Spencer, (Whig.) 140.
Marshal—Hess, (Opp.) 179.
Overseer of the Poor—Lloyd, (Whig.) 232.
Justice—Anthony, (Opn.) 33. Overseer of the Poor-Lloyd, (W Justice-Anthony, (Opp.) 33. Surveyor-Taylor, (Whig.) 234.

Surreyor-Taylor, (W nig.) 234.

Street Commissioner-Halbert. (Whig.) 12.
The Whigs have elected 3 Supervisors, 3 Aldermen, 2 Collectors, 4 Assessors, and 2 Constables. The Opposition have elected Mayor, Marshal, Justice, 1 Supervisor, 3 Aldermen, 4 Constables. lectors, 2 Assessors, and 4 Constables.

Items from Washington.

Washington, Wednesday, March S.

Hon. John Bozman Kerr, of Maryland, nominated by the President, has been confirmed by the Sonate as Charge d'Affaires to Bogota.

The President recognizes S. Morris Waln as

Vice Consul for Austria for the port of Philadel-phis, and Theodore Florentine Smith, Vice Consul for the Grand Duchy of Baden for the State of

New-York.

Congress failed to make any appropriation for the publication of the Census returns.

Unfounded reports were prevalent yesterday of the death of Senator Benton. I am happy to say, however, he is improving. His disease is

Weather Items.

By Morse's Line, 16 Wall-st | WEDNESDAY, March 5-9 A.M. WEDNESDAY, March 5-9 A.M.

BUFFALO-Snowed slightly last night—this morning dark and cloudy, with appearance of more anow; wind S. W.; ther. 50; burom. 23 496.

Rochester—It has snowed most all this morning; the air is cold; ther. 40; wind N. W.

AURURN-Cold and cloudy—snowing quite fast; wind N. W.; ther. 29.

Synacuse—Snowed some during night; cloudy this morning; wind N. W.; ther. 46.

Utica—Weather cloudy; some snow fell during alght; wind this morning N. W.; ther. 48.

Urica—Weather cloudy; some snow fell during night; which this morning N. W.; ther. 37%; barom. 29 630.

Aleasy—Cloudy and warm; wind N. W.; barom. 3).

120—mercury 66; ther. 44. nercury 06; then you control of the control of the

ST. JOHNS-Clear and pleasant; snowed three inches

WASHINGTON.

Last Acts of Congress.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, Tuesday, March 4. One of the most creditable of the last acts of the House was the passage of the joint resolution tendering the use of a public vessel to Kossuth and his companions.

Apropos of that act, I extract from the original the close of a letter to Dr. FRANK TAYLOR, as he was about leaving Turkey, which shows the sentiment of Kossuth with reference to this country, and gives an intimation of the Republican character of his efforts to liberate Hungary. He says:

"America's glorious example gave us courage to resist the treacherous despotism of Austria to resist the treacherous despotism of Austria— America's approbation supported our resolution in the days of danger—America's sympathy is the hope and consolation of every Hungarian in the present days of our adversity. May your country be ever great, glorious and free." Kutahja, (Asia Minor) } L. KOSSUTH.
2d May, 1850. } exiled Governor of Hungary.

The most rapid piece of legislation ever recorded in the annals of any legislative body, was the passage this morning of the Light-Honse bill, in the Senate. The motion was made to take it up and carried; it was read a first, second, and third time and passed; sent to the House for the signature of the Speaker and for enrolment; re-returned to the Senate, signed by its President, and sent to the President, within the space of five minutes. The motion to take up was made five minutes before the expiration of Congress.— The loss of the resolution for the relief of Father Ritchie has occasioned much grief among his po-

litical friends. Gen. FOOTE could hardly refrain from shedding tears. He should have taken warning when op-posing the River and Harbor Bill. A note was sent to him about eleven o'clock last night, sug-gesting the necessity of his turning about and going for that bill, so that Mr. RITCHIE might be But the note was indignantly torn up and scattered on the floor by his seat. It is under-stood that the note was sent by anxious friends of Mr. RITCHIE. The correspondents of the Herthing about it. However that may be, it is evident that Gen. Foors should have taken the advice, and gone in for the River and Harbor bill.

It has been ramored about town that Mr. WEB-STER had the small-pox. His appearance in the Senate to-day, looking hale and hearty, is rather contradictory of the rumor. Mr. Benton is ill with this disease, and his death was falsely re ported this morning. He is father gaining, or was late last evening. WOUTER VON TWILLER.

Defeat of the River and Harbor Bill. Correspondence of The Tribune. Washington, Tuesday, March 4.

The River and Harbor bill has been defeated by the factious and unprincipled opposition of a small minority of the Senate, countenanced and supported by certain distinguished " Democrats" who professed to be its friends. Messrs. Cass, Dickinson and Douglas, well knowing the popularity of the measure in their respective states and throughout the great valley of the West, gave it a seeming cordial support, until a late hour of the

last night's session, when, after a hasty consultalast night's session, when, after a hasty consultation with Mr. Foore, Mr. Brannuary and other
avowed enemies of the bill, and fearing it might
become a law, Mr. Cass prepared, and caused to
be presented to be Senate, an amendment evidently designed to sefeat it. Mr. Ewiso, perceiving the object of the gentlemen, and being
antafied of their determination to interpose amendments, and speeches until the final hour of adjournment to the present of the gentlement is allowed and ment, took occasion to expose, in eloquent and indignant language, the vile and unworthy course of the Senators from Michigan, Illinois, and New-York. Among other things, he remarked that the Honorable Member from Michigan had, on this occasion, at least, made himself clearly understood. notwithstanding the "noise and confusion," around him—and in regard to the vitality of the great measure before the Senate, he had effectually ap plied "the pretty worm of Nilus, that kills and most aptly illustrated that other passage of the immortal poet: "He that will believe all that they say, shall never be savedjby half they do." Mr. Eresumed [his seat amid a murmur of approbation. from all parts of the House.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Trial of Henry Carnal, tudicted for the Murder of Chas. M. Rosseau. - | CONTINUED.]

COURT OF OYER TERMINER.

Before Judge Edmonds and Ald. Franklin and Delamater WEDNESDAY, March 5 .- On the opening of the Court, Messrs. Dustan and Clinton, Counsel for pri-soner, said they had no testimony to offer. They asked for leave to read the deposition (on summing up) before the Coroner, which was granted. The District Attorney said

he would call Mr. Andrews, spoken of yesterday.

Charles H. Andrews, sworm.—Reside at 47 Dey-st.; about 7 o'clock on the morning of the murder saw some persons in the area; went, previous, to my office, and a colored man fold me of what had been going on during the night; he said the officers were round in search of some one; told him to look out while I went and observed an area; soon him to look out while I went and observed an area; soon saw the head and shoulders of a man walking up and down the end of the area, his face covered with blood; my men came to work, and I told them to see he did not escape, and went to the Station House; officers returned with me, and I told one of the officers to go round to the Greenwichst side to see that he did not escape that way, and then went with others to my shop; told my colored man to get the ladder; I stepped out of my window on the wall, and asked the man what he was doing there; he asyered me twice to questions, but I could not understand film—the closing words were said by a German there; to mean he was cold; placed the ladder, and he came up; a healthy man could pact out of the area, but with a broken arm and deolitated, I suppose be could not; these were marks of blood on the bottom of the area, as if the person had been hirt in the fail; and lay there for a time; there were marks of blood in different places, as the prints of hands in trying to get over the fences to No. 51; he appear to have failen down the end of the area marked Green, with s; the blood on his face appeared to come from the wound on his head; if he could have got out of the end nearest Broadway, where the marks of his toes on the fence, &c. showed he tried to get over, he would have head to go through a house to the street, had he got over the fence at the end of area max to Greenwich at he would have been in the rear of some new buildings, through which he might have escaped; he could not have got into the yard of my house, from the alley, except through my shop; he was got from the alley, except through my shop; he was got from the area to and through my shop window.

my shop window.

The testimony here closed, and Mr. Biunt, District Astorney, stated the law as to murder, which is, stilling a human being with premeditated design to take life, or when perpetrated by a person engaged in a feloty, &c.

Mr. Clinton then commenced summing up. He stated that, having only come into the case two or three days since, when he was assigned by the Court, he had had but little opportunity to conter with the prisoner or with his since, when he was assigned by the Court, he had had but a specially operating to confer with the prisoner or with his associate coursel, [Mr Duston, who was assigned as one of the crunsel for prisoner two or three months since,] and feared he would not be able to do that justice to the case which it deserved. He could only judge of the case, as the Jury could, by the testimony; but he hoped to show by that testimony that the prisoner was not guilty, as charged, of whichly or maliciously taking the life of deceased.

Mr. Clinton occupied upward of two hours in the sum

Mr. Clinton occupied upward of two hours in the sumMr. Clinton occupied upward of two hours in the sumMr. Clinton occupied upward of two hours in the sumMr. Clinton occupied upward of two hours in the summing up for defense. His principal theories were insanity,
and that the act was done in self-defense.

A recess was then taken, after which Mr. Blunt, District
Attorney, summed up for the prosecution, and insisted that
the charge of murder had been fully made out.

Judge Edmonds, in his charge, alluded to what is considered in haw abservation of mind, or insanity. He suggested to the Jury that if they consider the prisoner to have
been insane he is not responsible to the charge of murder.
The Court then siluded to the fact that the idea of insanity
is based allogesher on his acts that night—they were his
saying to Louis that he had walzed past the house becore,
but would not come in, because there were so many strangers there, when be had always been in the habit of coming in
when persons were there; another, his looking pensive
and assig nothing when Charise placed the covering over
him after be had laid down; and the general idea that had
selzed Louis's mind, after he got into bed, that prisoner
might get up and s-sh them with the keitle he had seen
three or four days with him, and prisoner saying, "Wait,
The help you." Did Louis get the idea from the general
strange conduct of the prisoner? The Jury will weigh
all the circumstances, and give the prisoner the becent
of them. The Court remarked, on the other band, that
it would be unsafe to base insanity on the acts of the party
at the line. Men intent upon some wrong, or especial object, are apt to act different from other drows, and in the
cases of insanity referred to by counsel, insanity had been
above by previous acts. The Judge siluded to the fact of
the prisoner being desitute, his knowing where ject, are apt to act different from other times, and in the cases of insentity referred to by course), insanity bad been above by previous acts. The Judge siluded to the fact of the prisoner being destitute, his knowing where deceased kept his money, his coming to the house and waiting to do so, after every person had left it, his staining ton the had got work for Charles at Newars, relative to the truth of which no proof has been shown—his being provided with the deadly kade with which the deed was committed—his knowledge of the trunks in which the motive was comained—the apparently deliberate manner in which the attempt to slay the young men was made, to blows on Louis, who slept traide having been given it is, as it was shown when he stabbed Charles, whr singly outside. Charles sprang up in bed, in the dark, and caught prisoner by the throat, but he broke from him and ded it the bar room, attempting to get out of the door; but the deceased coming from his own room, aroused by the cries, intercepted him, prisoner striking the deceased the deadly blow with the knife—then esceping by the boat way, placing a place of furniture to rearch the window to occupe—his getting sever fonces and areas, till he facilly fell into one in which he was caught, and which he could not have been aware of a distance of twelve fet—and the falling him which his one prevented his secare.

It was for the Jury to say wbether these acts looked like insanity or deliberation. If he was same, and toox the life of deceased with an intent to take life, it is murder, and that intent may be inferred from the act; a man striking another in a mortal part with a deadly weapon such as his, (the Judge had the knife in his hand.) like presenting a loaded pistol of another's breast and firing may be supposed to intend to take life. Or, if prisoner knife deceased while prisoner was engaged in a folionious act—either that of at tempting to slay the sone or rob the old gentleman of his money—it also becomes nurder.

As to the idea of being done in self-

person, and if a state of things existed such as would come under this rule.

The Court concluded its remarks by saying it would have experienced great happiness could it have portrayed chromstances more in favor of the prisoner. The Jury are in possession of the whole case, and it is for them to decide—The Jury then retired.

The prisoner (who is a man rather above than under the midding size and hight, florid complexion, even features, bine eyes and rather dark hair) sat an unmoved but not apparently clainterested spectator of the scene. Rev. Mr. Verren was by his side during part of the charge, and apparently occasionally interpreted a remark is him.

The Jury returned in about half an hoar. They were directed to rise, as was the prisoner, through Mr. Morrogh, the interpreter. The words, "Jurors look upon the prisoner—prisoner look upon the Jurors," as proconneed by the Clerk, were also interpreted to him. In answer to the question: "What say you, gentlemen, do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty," the foreman replied "GUILTY," which was also interpreted to prisoner.

The Court directed that the prisoner be brought up on Saturday for sentence and he was remanded.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar THIS DAY. CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 203, 21, 106, 254, 237, 258, 259, 176, 160, 260, 264, 261, 263, 264, 263, 264, 265, 264 Common Pleas.-Nos. 123, 287, 3204,

557, 543, 545, 548, 349, 351, 533, 555, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 966, 571, 572, 573. Superior Court .- Nos. 66, 53, 81, 82, 87, 88, 89, 91, 93, 95, 96, 94, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 165, 107, 114, 115 117, 118, 119, 120, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129 U.S. DISTRICT COURT.-Nos. 3, 7, 8, 9,

Superior Court ... Wennesday, March 5. GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Oakley and Judges Sandford and
Paine.

Points of Practice .- Decision .found Robert against Jesse F. Randel—In this case the ourt decided that an action " for the claim and delivery or

Court decided that an action " for the claim and delivery of personal property," under the code of procedure, cannot be maintained against a person who has parted with the possession and control of the property sought before the suit was commenced. In this case the suit was brought to recover the possession of a Texas bond, which, as the plaintill's papers showed, had been sold by the defendant two monits before the suit.

The Court also decided that the defendant could not be beid to give the security for the payment of the judgment that might be recovered, as required by the third sub division of section 197 of the code, in cases where a defendant has removed, concealed, or disposed of property, so that the Sheriff cannot take—that he could only be held to give the ball provided in the other sub-divisions of the same acciton. The Court gave no opinion as to the cases in which a de-edant parts with the possession of the property in fraud, fendant parts with the possession of the property in fraud, of the suit for its recovery.

In this decision all the six Judges of the Superior Court

Superior Court WEBNESDAY, March 5. Before Chief Justice Oakley.

Thomas Stanley vs. Fordyce Hitchcock. Suit for alleged Slander by plaintif, a salesman in 1849, in the establishment of Hitchcock & Leadbeater, already re-ferred to. The complaint was dismissed. In a suit for alleged assault and battery between the same parties, a verder was given for defendant.

parties, a verdict was given for defendant.

A third suit for wages after leaving the establishment,

(that direct to have been engaged for a longer time than
employed.) was settled between the parties.

Court of Common Pleas ... WEDNESDAY, March &. Before Judge Ingraham Lucy Henry against Peter Henry .- Di-

vorce granted. Court of General Sessions ... WEDNESDAY, March 5 Alfred H. Clark, Peter E. Coon, James

Affred H. Clark, Peter E. Coon, James Dusenbury, James Gammell, Jr., and John Makson, were this morning added to the panel of Grand Jurors.

Trial for Forgery in the Third Degree.

Joseph Heritage was placed on trial charged with having, on the 2th of James y last, forged a chick for \$1.300 to the fire hand, in the name of Robert Pakeliny, this employer. From the evidence adduced to the case, it appeared that the accused is a carpenter, and that he had appeared that the accused is a carpenter, and that he had repeared that the accused is a carpenter, and that he had repeared that the accused is a carpenter, and that he had recensive Bank. On the day above stated, the prisoner presented a check at the Bank for \$1.300, drawn in the name of Robert Pugaley. The check was at once suspected, and the prisoner detained until a police officer was called to arrest him. He told the officers of the Bank that he was a lumber dealer in South Brooklyn, and received the check from Mr. Pugaley in payment for lumber. The Jury returned a verdet of Guilly. Counsel for the prisoner took exceptions to the ruling of the Court on some technical points, and moved an arrest of judgment. The points will be argued on Saurdsy.

Several cases were called for trial, but,

Several cases were called for trial, but as the defendants were on ball, and not in attendance, their recognizances were forfeited. Adjourned.

SONNETS For The Tribune.

BY E. JESSUP EAMES. "O for a good sound sleep, and so forget! "-Ottony.

O. POET! oft do those brief words of thine With deepest meaning o'er my memory steal, When this world-weary heart and head of mine Would count it bliss no more to think or feel,-

When the night bringeth me no "good sound sleep," But soul sick thoughts their lonely vigils keep,-When, tossing on the restless couch of pain,

Dimearth-born cares around me throng and press,-When hope and strength both fail, and I in vain Pray in "sound sleep" to lose all consciousness O, then I feel how well thy words express The memory of utter wretchedness!

"O, for a good sound sleep, and so forget!" But O, kind closer of dim eyes, sweet Sleep! Bring me this once a short release from pain; Lay thy soft spell upon my weary brain,

So the morn breaks, and my heart echoes yet,

And all my senses in oblivion steep! In thy kind arms, O Sleep! let me but dream That Toil, and Pain, and Sorrow are no more; Let no vain visions o'er my slumbers gleam Of faded hopes that Time can ne'er restore-Nor Wo, nor Want, nor Memory of the Past, Nor dark Despair, nor lonely Fear of all

That the dim Future over Life may cast: O, bring not these-but let thy power forestall The Lethe of the grave, and center all Earth's comfort in one word-Forgetfulness

THE FRONTIER.

A New Class of Slave States.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

EAGLE PASS, Saturday, Jan. 18. Since even the Secretary of War has announce ed the necessity of amending the feeble, unsystematic half-measures that are wasting so much o the blood and revenues of the country to so little purpose, on our extended frontier, perhaps a quiet looker on may be forgiven for saying one word more on Government omissions. While the last session, Congress spent nine months doing that which it ought not to have done, it omit ted to devote as many days to doing those things which it should have done, and as nearly as one can judge from the results, the Cabinet was equally busy helping the legislative branch to do nothing. Partizans and fame hunters squabble vehemently over the exact line of latitude and longitude that was to circumscribe the shadowy march of an imaginary slave army into New Mexico, but what statesman upraised his voice ngainst the real existing, overwhelming servitude that sits a paralysis upon the country and clogthe wheels of life-that makes her a half doas skeleton, a bye-word of poverty and sloth, an would keep her a starved paper among her ric and active sisters, neglected and forgotten in corner of the family domain, so soon as she cease to be a convenient football for the players in the political circus at Washington. Did one man of all those who made speeches about "Southern rights" and "human liberty" in New-Mexico ex pend one sentence for her real salvation, or one glance at the Peon servitude which enthrails

two thirds of her population?

New Mexico must be guarded against a constitution that will put her landless, uneduca tillers of the soil at the feet of the landowners; as I before warned you, a property qualification for voters and laws for imprisonment for debt all that is required to keep the ignorant, enslave and homeless Indians of New-Mexico in bondage.

These are three immediate wants of that half buried region, and it is at once the duty and the interest of the whole Federal family to see their embarrassed sister relieved of her bonds and embarrasses after releved of her bonds and placed in the path of prosperity and independence. Whatever enhances the wealth of the individual partners, increases, as of course, the common capital of the Union. First, humanity and policy demands that another servile race and another form of bondage shall not be introduced in the bosom of our motherland, to distract the peace and rend her members asunder. Present justice and future peace require the instant and firm abrogation of Peonage. Let it take root in New Mexico and we may soon have a Peon State Western Texas: to be followed by the annexa Western Texas; to be followed by the annexa-tion of other Peon States torn from Mexico-You may smile at the term "Peon State" as a chimera, and it will be but a phantom if New Mexico is not made sovereign this or the coming year. But if she is, the phantom hardens into a black and iron reality, and before you have touched it to know what the stern substance is like, California, the Free, may be legalizing be code of Apprentice Labor, and Imprisonment to Debt. Let Mr. Webster look to his laurels, or he may find too late that he is wearing the black nettle o' Peonage in his historic chaplet. The second claim of New Mexico is a thorough geological survey, and it is a pity that none of her boisterous nurses thought of urging for her this "most helpful medicament." This survey this "most helpful medicament." This survey would keep most salutary step with the military reconnoissance which everybody concedes is due and inevitable, but which nobody sets about giv ing her in carnest. The immense mineral wealth which is scattered in marvellous abundance and most orderly confusion, over the wrinkled front of her mountains, would, if fairly given to the world's notice, attract to her healthy vales and suppy plains the men to make her forget her fool ish days of Peenage, and the capital to decorate her new-born greatness with luxury and wisdom. The sales of public domain that would accrue from a better knowledge of the rich mining re-gions locked up in her waexplored sierras, and which are not yet monopolized, would liberally repay whatever is lent—for it is only lent her from the National Treasury. Prompt action is the more necessary, as by her present laws, whoever "denounces" or informs the authorities that he has discovered and appropriated a mine, becomes its owner. The restless tide of speculators will flow in and "denounce" extensively, and for the purpose of selling out again to actual workers, and thus secure to themselves the first purchase money, which should go to reimburse the Nation for its outlay. Mere speculators, as Texas has found to her cost, are worse than profitless drones; they are mischievous leeches, who produce nothing themselves, and draw undeserved fortunes from the public resources and private in-

industry.

A collateral need with this early survey and advertisement of the mineral lands of this region, is the establishment of competent tribunals to ascertain and settle pretended land titles. Nothing can be more loose, indefinite, and, we may add, unfounded, than the titles to an immense portion of the pasture lands of New-Mexico. A few families claim it all, and this shuts the door to a families claim it all, and this shuts the door to a home and independence to the laboring classes. This it is that Peonizes the poor workingmen in all New-Mexico. They have no foot of ground to rest upon, and must accept, on the landowners' own terms, the narrow privilege to toil—to starve and to die on his soil. The adoption, survey and sale of the public domain in New-Mexico will introduce the life and health of a home possessing. troduce the life and health of a home-possessing

class into her stagnant industrial system, and I repeat, the returns from those sales, while it re-turns to the general treasury every dollar advanced for her benefit, will be but a reasonable fee for bringing the resources of New-Mexico into light

Emancipation from domestic enthralment, the survey and protection of her territory, and the settlement of her comboos land monopoly, are direct and pressing obligations, which the Gone-ral Government, in its capacity of guardian to the infant State, should lose no time in discharging. There is still a fourth debt, which is imperfectly admitted, and still more imperfectly attended to, that is a part of this general necessity, and of close interest to the whole round of States To bring New-Mexico into family intercourse,

we must open a door in the wall of isolation that surrounds her, and show her how she can shake hands with her sisters. No fair attempt to do this has been made. The trains that have stag-gered blindfold from the Gulf of Mexico to El Paso del Norte thought they were doing something that way-and they were, negatively, in fearning what to avoid; but the probable path of future trade, which should also be our line of op-eration for border defense, has never received a word or glauce of notice. That it has not, proved how far the Government falls short of its duty.-do River are half a dozen tracks, known to be good and feasible for teams, and running through good and leastiful country. From the harbors up half way to Santa Fé, say 500 or 600 miles, there can be no question which is the best route, although the Government has never tried it; and what is still more important, from the upper wa-ters of the Colorado runs the most direct and practicable line of communication between New-Mexico and the sea. It is yet untried, and un-speken of—but to it they must come at last, just as the studiously neglected line between the Nueces and Rio Bravo is the one that must finally be adopted and protected, as the proper direct route from the coast to El Paso and all the ports below it on this frontier. The sturdy determina-tion not to see the importance of these routes to the interior will be difficult to overcome but in three or four years they will be opened by individual enterprise. Then, when no one cares for them, we will be favored with costly exploring parties and elaborate reports, with innumerable plates and tables, and all other learned and useless lumber, in sufficient quantities to cover up and hide from sight the wasted blood of the pig-CORA MONTGOMERY neer citizens.

Enslaving American Citizens in Mexico. Correspondence of The Tribune. EAGLE Pass, Tuesday, Jan 18, 1861,

I have propounded to the higher authorities an important question, but great bodies move so slow that I would ask of you and the people a speedier opinion. It scarcely touched us before, but now that our settlements are crowding to the Bravo river, its solution may cost many an innocent man his liberty and life, and perhaps be made the excuse for another war, and the waste on Mexican ground of another twenty thousand lives, another

ground of another war, and the waste on scalcing ground of another twenty thousand lives another hundred million of dollars, and an overflowing tide of demoralization and suffering for all who come in contact with the river of blood-glory. This then is the question—give it heedful attention:—American citizens can be and are enslaved for debt in Mexico. Will our Government apply a remeily?

Do not doubt the fact, and fail not to urge preventive measures: above all do not accept the equivocal denials and false representations with which it is now the fashion for our public servants to gloss over their derelictions and "make the worse appear the better reason." One simple example out of the thick barvest of them that is now springling up on the river will set the principle in its proper light. Victors Espera, a man in the mechanic class, and guilty of some admixture of Indian blood, became an American citizen by the annexation of Texas, and by the final treaty with Mexico, which repealed and confirmed that naturalization of the inhabitants of Mexicoan stock who resided on our side of the line. Victor is now in the service of an American family as groom who resided on our side of the line. Victor is now in the service of an American family as groom and confidential out-door servant, and is much liked by his employer for his good natured fidelity and his courage in the cattle range; for every one is not willing to ride and sleep out alone miles from the settlement in an Indian country. Victor is always ready for an enterprise, and is never so happy as when he is called to take his horse and gun and go on some perilous errand. Such a man is of value on the border, and it is a great draw-back to his own usefulness, and the interest of his employer, that he cannot be sent over the river on any of the frequent occasions in which he could be especially serviceable. Unfortunately he cannot set foot on the opposite bank without imi-nent danger of being caught and enslaved, al-though he is an American citizen. I have good and satisfactory right to believe he does not in justice owe anything, but it is easy to make a person a peon there on the mere accusation of debt. His citizenship is rather an incumbrance in such a strait, for he has no protection from Mexican laws, and I have never heard a hint of the possibility of our Government interfering for the rescue or redress of a citizen thus deprived of liberty. Victor, who laughs so lightly at danger from the arrows of the redoubtable Camaucher, fell a victim to the delicate shafes of a little blind boy named Cupid. On a visit to San Fernandofor mark you, he has never vitiated his citizenship by a residence in Mexico since he acquired it and it was on a visit only that he doubly forfeited and it was on a visit only that he doubly forfeited his freedom—Victor met a bewitching pen girl to whom he lost his heart. His enslaver was herto whom he lost his heart. His ensiaver was hetself a slave for the mighty sum of \$16, and like
all other peons had no earthly prospect of ever regaining her freedom. Victor had no money—few
children of the red race ever have it often on long
—but he had a very fair Mexican horse and his
gun, and he gave them to an old man in pledge for
the repayment of the expense and trouble of saugsling his belowed Gundalus was to the American gling his beloved Gundalupe over to the American side. It did not cost the old Shylock more than a dollar and a day's journey to deliver the runaway
peon girl to her enamored Victor, but he had the
conscience to charge \$18, and the bridegroom was
too happy to cavil at any price for his rescued
treasure. Guadalupe, however, exacted anothet
sacrifice, when she found that she could never revisit the other side without hairs and contents. visit the other side without being snatched up again as a peon serf, she insisted that the debt of servitude should be cancelled. Victor's employer willingly advanced the money, and the pretty In-dian girl became the wife of an American citizen, but at the price of transferring her yoke of alavery to the neck of the hasband. Victor wages are \$12 a mouth, and the money for Guadelupe's emancipation, some clothes for his bride, of which she stood sufficiently in need, and bride, of which she stood sufficiently in need, and a trifle of old arrears left him so much in debt to his employer that he could not ask for the money to redeem his horse and gun. If he had stated his difficulty at once, his long and faithful service would doubtless have procured him the indugence of the advance further required. Instead of this, he waited until he had nearly worked out. his bridal debts on the American side, and then when he went to bring his Mexican creditor to a settlement, the old knave not only refused to give up the pledged property, but demanded \$18 more, as a debt which Victor had admitted. Victor repudiated this new charge, and the old creditor is now watching to arrest him on the other side of the river, and sell him for the debt. I now repeat the question—Can this American citizen be enslaved for debt? If our Government will not take the trouble to settle this ques-tion properly, the liberty of hundreds, aye, thou-sands of our poorer citizens, come from what State they will, is in peril. The neglect to guard against enslaving our citizens, and even kidnapping them from our soil, must lead to serious evis, if not actual war. The President and Mr. Webster will be guilty of all these consequences if, in this favorable season of their power, they do not take early and energetic action in these matters. To shut them off from excuses of "no formal notice," &c., by a legal authenticated case of kidnapping— that of Manuel Rios—is duly lodged in the State Department. CORA MONTGOMERY.

Hon. Robert Ranteul will this evening de iver an Address on "the Death Penalty," at the Musical Fund Hall. The public generally are invited to attend. An eloquent and instructive discourse may with confidence be anticipated. [Philadelphia Inquirer, March 5.

Missionaries Sailed on Theaday from Boston.

Capt. Kendrick, sailed on Tuesday from B for Smyrna, with the following passengers: Rev. D. T. Stoddard, of the Nestorian mission, and Mrs. Stoddard, Rev. Mr. Rhea. of Blountville, Tenn., and Miss Whittlesey. Miss Whittlesey expects to join the Syria mission; the others are destined to the Nestorians.

Receipts of Produce,

By Eric Railroad, Wednesday, March 5.—160 bbls Whisky, 33 do Astes, 100 do Flour, 5 bales Hops, 14 head Cattle, 179 Calves and dead Hops, 2,026 busies Date, 132 live Hogs and 1,694 sides Leather.